Daily Report
Latin America

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CONTENTS

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Castro on Foreign Debt, Esquipulas Accord 1
PCC Plenum Opens,F.,R. Castro Attend 1
Plenum Ends 1
PPC Leadership Calls for'Decisive Effort' 1
Castro Bids Ecuadoran Delegation Farewell 2
Vice Minister Meets With PRC Officials 2
Ecuadoran Minister Pleased with Cuban Trip 2
Isidoro Peoli Addresses UN General Assembly 2
U.S.'Obstructs' Esquipulas Agreement 2
Cuba Elected to IAEA Board of Governors 3
National Bank Denies Debt With U.S. Bank 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

Ungo Sees 'Opportunity' in 4 Oct Talks 4
Anticommunist Command Kills Official *[EL DIARIO DE HOY 25 Sep]* 4

Nicaragua

Ramirez Comments on Peace Process *[Madrid DIARIO 16 21 Sep]* 5
Contras Reject Unilateral Cease-Fire *[San Pedro Sula TIEMPO 24 Sep]* 6
Contra Leader Calls Radio Sandino 7
State Implements Fuel Saving Measures *[BARRICADA 19 Sep]* 7

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

3d Infantry 'Abnormal Situation' Reported 8
Unscheduled Military Maneuvers Cause Alarm 8
High-Ranking Military Source Cited 8
Army Staff Releases Communique 9
Caputo Speaks on Seeking Peace Mechanism 9
UK Weekly Says Falklands War 'Almost Resumed' 10

Bolivia

Vice President Comments on U.S. Aid Decision 10
MIR Seeks Repudiation of Decision 11
Garrett Holds Talks With GDR Official 11
Belgium to Support Debt Renegotiation *[PRESENCIA 15 Sep]* 11
Chilean Cancellation of Visa Protested *[EFE]* 12
Bedregal Leaves for UN, Andean Pact Meeting 12

Brazil

Spokesman Says Sarney To Reshuffle Cabinet 12
Sarney Speaks on Need for Political Support 12
Foreign Minister Discusses PFL, PMDB Split *[O GLOBO 25 Sep]* 12
Finance Minister Cited *[O GLOBO 25 Sep]* 13
No Agreement Reached on Debt Renegotiation *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 26 Sep]* 13
Official Calls For More Trade With USSR 13
Bomb Explodes in Rio Train Station Restroom *[TELAM]* 13

Chile

Policeman Shoots, Wounds University Student 13
Government Issues Communique 14
Carabineros Enter School 14
Demonstrations, Detentions Continue *[AFP]* 14

Cuba

Castro on Foreign Debt, Esquipulas Accord

PA251444 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has said in Havana that he supports the idea of canceling the developing countries' foreign debt with the developed countries. The Cuban president talked with a group of Ecuadoran journalists and foreign correspondents, accredited in Havana, during a reception hosted on Tuesday by Maria Eugenia Cordovez de Febres Cordero, the wife of the Ecuadoran president, who is visiting Cuba.

Fidel Castro said that this is a matter of principle and that the same should apply to the developing countries' debt with the socialist states. The Cuban president explained Cuba has never been pressured or forced in any way, nor has it had any problems in automatically renegotiating its debt with the socialist countries for as long as necessary and without interest.

Concerning the Central American situation, Fidel Castro said the Esquipulas II Agreement, signed by the five presidents on 7 August in Guatemala, is actually an objective and true hope for peace in the region. He feels the agreement is an important expression of independence by the Central American governments, as well as the result of a long process and patient work by the Contadora Group.

PCC Plenum Opens,F.,R. Castro Attend

FL251335 Havana Tele-Rebelde Networkin Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] The delayed session of the 5th PCC Central Committee plenum began yesterday afternoon and was presided over by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz and Army General Raul Castro Ruz. The main objective of the meeting was to follow up on the agreement adopted last July in a meeting of the top political leadership organization. At that time, the overall progress of the rectification process was analyzed. In particular, the implementation in each province, the work of the party and workers, and of the main administrative organizations were reviewed.

Yesterday, the plenum listened to and discussed the reports submitted by the first secretaries of the PCC in Holguin, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantanamo. Special attention was paid to the interest and support our party and all the people have shown in the intense activity carried out by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in the country's capital. His aim is to solve problems in housing, construction of social projects, and Havana's comprehensive development. The development projects of each one of the provinces that submitted reports, the operation of their fundamental industries, the comprehensive plans for the better use of water resources, and electrification schemes for the next few years, among other aspects, were also reviewed. Other analyses included the number of idled workers, efforts to eliminate inflated payrolls, and the rational use of available human and material resources.

Guided by the observations and questions posed by Comrade Fidel, the participants of the meeting considered the possibility of using part of the funds to improve the wages of manual farm workers who conduct difficult tasks. The funds amount to several hundred million pesos acquired as a result of salary reorganization measures.

The plenum will continue meeting today.

Plenum Ends

FL261155 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has termed as positive the results of the fifth PCC Central Committee plenum which ended yesterday at the Palace of the Revolution. The plenum agreed to move for the modification of the current penal code. On this matter, Fidel said the proposed policy is in line with the most advanced ideas in the field of law. Fidel suggested that the reports presented by the heads of the respective organisms be analyzed in another plenum within the framework of the rectification process. The commander in chief said that we have difficult years ahead but, on 31 December, we will be able to say this has been the best year of the revolution.

PPC Leadership Calls for'Decisive Effort'

FL251450 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] The leadership of the PCC in Havana has made a call to the entire population of the territory to conduct the great drive "100 days of decisive effort for the development of the capital". The 10-point document indicates that each work center should identify the efforts that need to be made and measures to adopt in complying with the technical-economic plan. The document also urges an intensification of the struggle to increase productivity, for the rational use of the work day, improve workers discipline, and quality of production. The call also refers to the need to increase the optimum use of human and material resources. During the first stage of the scheduled period, it also calls for a need to boost systematic defense training for all the people, collect funds to self-finance the Territorial Troops Militia, and carry out all the tasks that will allow the province to be declared ready for defense.

The Havana PCC message refers to the completion of the 50 child care center construction program before 31 December and guarantee the required level of quality. It also calls for the fulfillment of commitments made in the remaining social projects being carried out by microbrigades. The document says the construction workers under the Construction Ministry's provincial delegation will ensure that the commitments made in each project

will be fulfilled. Likewise, the message underscores the need to improve the solution of problems limiting the quality of services being offered to the population. The last three points call for the improvement of the people's health levels and the implementation of measures that will make this school year the best one in our history.

Finally, the Havana PCC leadership urges the increase of revolutionary combativeness and vigilance in neighborhoods and blocks. The document ends by saying: Convinced that our highest commitment is to struggle to be worthy of the example set by Comrade Fidel, his ideas, and teachings, let us all work with dedication and total devotion during these 100 days of decisive efforts.

Castro Bids Ecuadoran Delegation Farewell
FL251755 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and General of the Army Raul Castro bade the Ecuadoran delegation farewell at the Jose Marti Airport. The Ecuadoran delegation, that visited the country at the invitation of the Cuban Government, was headed by Mrs Eugenia Cordoves Febres Cordero, wife of Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero.

Vice Minister Meets With PRC Officials
FL252002 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1405 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] PRC State Councillor Gu Mu said today that he hopes the PRC and Cuba will continue to work to strengthen the bilateral relations on the basis of the level achieved in the past few years. Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola visited today the People's Palace where he was received by the high-ranking PRC official. This meeting concludes Mazola's visit to the PRC where he held official talks and toured the interior of the country.

Shortly before being received by Gu Mu, Mazola and PRC Vice Minister of Culture Gao Zhanxiang signed a cooperation agreement aimed at promoting the exchange of ideas between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, sports, and science. The agreement also includes the fields of radio, television, and publishing.

Vice Minister Mazola also held a brief, but cordial and positive meeting with PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. After his meeting with Zhu Qizhen, Mazola visited economic centers located in Canton and the Shanghai shipyards where Cuban ships are being built.

Ecuadoran Minister Pleased with Cuban Trip
FL231623 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1408 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Upon his return from Cuba, Ecuadoran Education Minister Ivan Gallegos said that his visit to our country was a very pleasant experience. Minister Gallegos, a member of the delegation headed by Ecuadoran First Lady Maria Eugenia Febres Cordero, said that the work done by the Cuban people in the field of education is very encouraging. He said that everyone is encouraged to promote education. The education minister added that during his meetings with the Cuban authorities, he was able to observe that there is a common path to be followed by all peoples; that is, promote education for all the people and improve their education levels as a means to overcome underdevelopment.

Minister Gallegos also said that the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry is studying a cultural agreement with our country.

Isidoro Peoli Addresses UN General Assembly
FL231650 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli has addressed the UN General Assembly and said those who signed the agreements reached in Guatemala did so independently. At the same time, he noted that those agreements contributed to the continuous efforts made by the countries composing the Contadora and Contadora Support Groups.

On another matter, the Cuban foreign minister supported Bolivia's legitimate claim for an outlet to the sea and condemned Chile's lack of willingness to deal with this matter.

U.S.'Obstructs' Esquipulas Agreement
PA231701 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The U.S. President's decision to ask Congress for $270 million for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution is clearly an open provocation against peace. It also shows the greatest disrespect for the peoples of the Central American region.

Since 7 August, when the five Central American presidents signed in Guatemala the peace agreement known as Esquipulas II, the Sandinist authorities took the domestic and regional initiative in complying with the treaty. However, these actions, which show the desire to reestablish peace in the area, clash with the U.S. Administration's measures, which has continued to instigate war, ignoring the call issued by the regional statesmen.

As a result, there are frequent reports about counterrevolutionaries who are surrendering to the Sandinist authorities. However, it has also been learned that there have been recent seizures of arms shipments sent to the irregular forces by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

It is good to recall that complying with what was established in Guatemala City, Nicaragua announced on 25 August that it created the National Reconciliation Commission, which at President Daniel Ortega's proposal, is

headed by Cardinal Miguel Obando, president of the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference. Since that date, the commission has held three meetings. The authorities have also taken other steps for peace, such as promoting a nationwide campaign to reactivate the amnesty process, which has been in effect for the last 3 years and which is now included in the document approved in Guatemala.

In any case, and even though some nations are a bit behind in the fulfillment of the Esquipulas II timetable, it is to be hoped, as Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez has said, that the peace process will advance and the political will of the region's leaders will prevail. So far, the U.S. Administration has done everything to torpedo the agreements, not only with its plan to request more financial aid for the counterrevolutionaries but by continuing to supply weapons by air to the mercenaries. As the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has charged, it uses the skies of Honduras and Costa Rica, signatories of the peace agreements, for this purpose.

Regardless of the time that the respective countries take for the steps needed to reach a political agreement of the conflict, it is intolerable that while the presidents of five Central American countries have adopted a platform with specific proposals, the United States arrogantly opposes any agreement. One would have to ask: How much longer and with what right does the U.S. Government continue to meddle in the region's internal affairs?

Cuba Elected to IAEA Board of Governors

FL252348 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Cuba today was elected to be a member of the IAEA [International Atomic Engergy Agency] Board of Governors. Cuba and Colombia were appointed to two of the six posts that were assigned to Latin America this year. The Board of Governors is the the most important organ of the IAEA after the General Conference.

This is the second time that Cuba has been elected to a post in the IAEA Board of Governors. The first time was in 1983.

The board that was elected this afternoon in Vienna will hold its official installation meeting on Monday.

National Bank Denies Debt With U.S. Bank

PA250326 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] The National Bank of Cuba has denied reports published in Washington regarding an alleged Cuban debt with the Eximbank of the United States. A National Bank spokesman said that the Caribbean nation does not have any debts with Eximbank or with any ohter banks in that country, which broke diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1960.

The Cuban note cited Eximbank's 1987 annual report, which claims that Cuba is among the biggest debtors in Latin America and the Caribbean.

El Salvador

Ungo Sees 'Opportunity' in 4 Oct Talks

PA241550 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Interview with FDR President Guillermo Ungo by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] Although the document signed by the Central American presidents at the Esquipulas II summit has been described as very important abroad, here in El Salvador the Salvadoran people are not very optimistic. They feel that even though the dialogue may take place on 4 October, as announced by President Duarte, the chances of achieving peace in the country are still slim. What would you say to the Salvadoran people?

[Ungo] I would say that nothing in life is free. A conflict as complex, far-reaching, and prolonged as this cannot be resolved in a few days. I do not think Esquipulas II is a magic wand; it cannot resolve everything. It constitutes a general and regional framework; it does not provide all the formulas. It is chiefly up to all Salvadorans to resolve the conflict. However, we are not going to let Esquipulas II pass. The dialogue has been broken since 30 November 1984. Esquipulas II is presenting a chance to meet on 4 October.

Therefore, we now have a new context, a new situation, and a new phase emerging largely thanks to Esquipulas II; that is, the meeting of the Central American presidents on 6 August in Guatemala. Moreover, I do not mean to say everything has been resolved. That cannot be possible without a follow-up in the process of dialogue. We will need many meetings and much effort. If the Salvadoran Government lacks that commitment and merely wants to pretend it favors a dialogue by arranging a meeting, we will get the same results as we before. The progress made in La Palma and Ayagualo was lost because of the lack of continuity and the time that elapsed.

Moreover, I think the Salvadoran people should not harbor great hopes. Still, they must understand that we must take advantage of the new opportunity and must not stand on the sidelines. In fact, this opportunity arises thanks to the active role played by the Salvadoran people's organized sectors. I am talking about political parties, professional organizations, and unions that have been demanding a dialogue without preconditions. Therefore, these are specific results of that struggle. These are achievements and breakthroughs the people themselves are achieving. In this respect, I think that so long as the frame of reference is not the Esquipulas II meeting but the views of the organized Salvadoran sectors, these sectors will become the conduit or, rather, the compass that will be showing the FMLN-FDR and the government the path of dialogue.

[Reporter] It also has been announced that the fronts will have a cease-fire. How can the cease-fire proposed by the guerrillas be interpreted?

[Ungo] As we told Costa Rican President Oscar Arias... [change thought] by the way, we are very grateful to him for his mediation. His mediation is a complementary action. It does not intend to replace Msgr Rivera y Damas' mediation. However, at the international level we asked the most appropriate person—that is, the chief promoter of Esquipulas II—to intercede. I think the need for Duarte and us to adopt more flexible stances was shown.

So, we are grateful to President Arias. I think he is currently in the United States to wage another important and difficult battle to get President Reagan to leave us alone and allow Central Americans and Salvadorans to settle our own problems. In this respect, as a goodwill gesture, the FMLN decided to declare a temporary cease-fire before and during the dialogue. This offer is still pending; we just need to specify it. I hope we will be soon able to publicly announce it. The ideal would be for the Salvadoran Government to adopt a similar stance and do the same so this will be not just a unilateral cease-fire but an arranged cease-fire. This would create a better climate for the dialogue.

[Reporter] What proposals will the Salvadoran rebel fronts make during the dialogue?

[Ungo] We have not proposed that the two armies be unified. Instead, we have talked about resolving the problem regarding the actual existence of two armies. No once can deny that. Duarte himself said a few weeks ago that over 1 billion [currency not specified] of the budget is spent on the war. As a matter of fact, that is so because (?they have to); otherwise, they would spend all that money on other things. The existence of the two armies is a reality. The other reality is the need for a political resolution and the [words indistinct] just one army instead of promoting two armies. Thus, this is a matter that must be settled. [passage omitted]

Anticommunist Command Kills Official

PA271834 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] A heretofore unknown group calling itself the "National Anticommunist Command" [Comando Anticomunista Nacional—CAN] has claimed credit for the death of a high-ranking official of the Post Office Services and has threatened to kill several people, including the director of the Post Office Services, Juan de Dios Mira.

The threat is made in a communique that is printed in pamphlets signed by the group. The pamphlets were left yesterday at the place where Jose German Mira was shot on 17th Avenue North and Juan Pablo II Avenue.

The same pamphlets also announce that in this way the organization "begins an all-out campaign against the corrupted well-dressed individuals who use the country's

serious problems for their own personal profits and business."

A San Salvador judge, Carlos Nolasco, who went to the place where the body was found, said that he picked up two pamphlets that were apparently left by the assassins at the site of the murder.

One of the pamphlets is printed on a regular-sized bond sheet of paper, and the message was typed with a manual typewriter in solid caps. CAN claims credit for the death of Mira, who was a division chief of the Post Office Services.

The judge told the reporters that CAN's communique number one provides a list of the Post Office Services workers who have been sentenced to death by CAN. The director of the institution heads the list.

The communique says that the Post Office Services is an institution that has been noted for allowing—ever since the Christian Democrats came to power—the theft of thousands of letters coming from abroad with funds for families with few resources.

The communique adds: "We executed Jose German Mira because he is one of the people responsible for the theft of international assistance that arrived through the mail for the committees of earthquake victims, as well as the theft and sale of supplies donated for the people affected by the quake and their families."

They then reiterated that "no corrupt official will be left unpunished."

In the second communique, CAN blames "the well-dressed criminals who are in power" of having provoked the economic crisis and of having promoted corruption.

The communique adds that the national situation is "worsening all the time, and our country is becoming easy prey for international communism. Therefore, we feel that public enemy number one of El Salvador is generalized corruption in the institutions and government offices."

The group warned that "it has information and confidential evidence, as well as the addresses and properties of the corrupt officials who have stolen and continue stealing the money and property of the state."

Nicaragua

Ramirez Comments on Peace Process

PM251309 Madrid DIARIO 16 in Spanish
21 Sep 87 p 15

[Interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez by Ander Landaburu in Managua; date not given]

[Text] Managua—[Landaburu] The signing of the Esquipulas II agreements surprised everybody. Why did the Sandinist government sign this pact with its neighbors?

[Ramirez] In the first place, I believe that in Central America in general a weariness with the situation of war, which is leading nowhere, has developed, and so peace is beginning to emerge as a necessity, as an option of the Central American countries themselves to seek a solution.

[Landaburu] Doesn't that represent the abandonment of a political and social blueprint hitherto defined by the Sandinist front?

[Ramirez] No, we do not believe so, although it is of course true that a new political debate within the rules of the democratic game certainly entails certain dangers.

But it is our duty to accept this danger and to reject the other, because the danger of being destabilized in a democratic process is a thousand times preferable to that of being destabilized by a war which has already cost the country 35,000 dead in 6 years. Our duty is to end the war.

[Landaburu] Could the new request for 270 million dollars for aid to the counterrevolution jeopardize the new peace plan and its agreements?

[Ramirez] Yes, it is the most dangerous factor for these agreements. President Reagan still has an arbitrary idea of what Nicaragua is like. And now with great arrogance—toward these five countries which venture to say themselves what suits them—President Reagan says that the five Central American presidents were wrong to sign a peace treaty which does not satisfy the United States.

[Landaburu] Steps toward implementation of Esquipulas II have been taken in your country over the past few weeks. In many people's opinion they are too insignificant and more gestures, more definite actions are sought. Do you envisage a timetable from now until 7 November?

[Ramirez] We do not exactly have a timetable with steps which we are laying down, but we do have a readiness to advance from now until 7 November along the four paths opened up in the Esquipulas Agreements—the amnesty, the democratic process, national dialogue, and the cease-fire. We are going to move along these four tracks.

[Landaburu] Does that mean that the reopening of *La Prensa* and of Radio Catolica is completely certain?

[Ramirez] Yes, *La Prensa will be coming out again in Nicaragua very soon.*

[Landaburu] According to various statements, different interpretations are being made in the matter of the amnesty. How does the government currently view it? Will there be a general amnesty?

[Ramirez] There will be no single amnesty decree which would release all the prisoners at once. That is why I prefer to speak of a process which makes it possible at the same time to demonstrate the government's goodwill regarding the amnesty.

[Landaburu] Just a few weeks ago we were informed that you had "discreet" contacts with some opposition leaders abroad, such as Alfredo Cesar or Eden Pastora, who are prepared to return to the country as soon as they are given assurances.

[Ramirez] I have no knowledge of anyone having made any contact with them, but in fact if—and I am not talking about Alfredo Cesar, who is not very important, but of Bermudez, for instance, who runs the Somozist guard—I will even say that if Enrique Bermudez signs the amnesty documents and says that he is returning here to set up a political party, he can return. There is no obstacle. With much greater justification Cesar or Pastora can return.

[Landaburu] Do you believe that your neighbors will implement the agreements?

[Ramirez] Yes, I believe so. There is a will and there are new leaders, such as President Arias and President Cerezo, who, I believe, are honestly and sincerely interested in bringing about a peace process in the region; what obviously does not exist is a will to implement them on the part of the Reagan administration.

[Landaburu] Is the political scene in the area changing?

[Ramirez] If the Esquipulas Agreements work, I would say that we are entering a process of independence for Central America.

Contras Reject Unilateral Cease-Fire

PA250442 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa—Yesterday, contra leaders held a news conference in Tegucigalpa to reaffirm that they rejected the unilateral cease-fire the Sandinist government had announced in compliance with the "Esquipulas II" peace agreements.

Present at the news conference, at which most of the reporters were foreign, were Adolfo Calero, Azucena Ferrey, and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who, together with military leader Enrique Bermudez, are members of the six-member [as published] contra directorate.

This is the first time since Jose Azcona assumed power that the U.S.-backed rebels have appeared in public at a news conference.

The contras have regularly made statements, mostly to foreign correspondents, but they have been with the precondition that the correspondents not disclose the location of the interview or reveal the contras' identities.

Tiempo asked the counterrevolutionary leaders whether they obtained permission to appear or whether they had asked that the location of the interview not be disclosed.

Azucena Ferrey appeared slightly annoyed at the question, but replied that no permission to speak is needed in a democratic country, and immediately afterward Adolfo Calero and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, journalist and former *La Prensa* director, answered the same question.

At the beginning of the news conference, Azucena Ferrey read a communique rejecting the cease-fire that the Sandinist government had announced on Tuesday.

The communique included a statement addressed to "the four Central American presidents and to dictator Ortega" on the willingness of the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] to "start talks on the cease-fire on 4 October," simultaneously with a dialogue between the Salvadoran guerrillas and the Napoleon Duarte government.

To carry out the meeting, the contra leaders requested that "Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, president of the National Reconciliation Commission, begin making arrangements so that the RN negotiating commission will be able to meet on the date specified by Obando y Bravo to take steps to arrive at the conditions required for the 4 October dialogue."

During the question session, Calero denied a Tuesday meeting in Tegucigalpa with three investigators on the "Irangate" scandal concerning the transfer of funds to the contras gained from U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Calero did admit, however, to having met with three "North American gentlemen to reply to questions regarding the efforts we have made to free Nicaragua."

Regarding the cease-fire announced by the Sandinists, Bermudez said that the Nicaraguan leaders have "declared a unilateral cease-fire and listed places where the contras can turn their weapons in."

Bermudez stressed: "That is not a cease-fire; it is a surrender." Pedro Joaquin Chamorro said that the RN thinks that the "conditions for a cease-fire should be negotiated with the Sandinist government."

At the end of the news conference, *Tiempo* asked former Somozist guard Enrique Bermudez if the contras would attack even if the Sandinists declared a cease-fire. His reply was categorical:

"An agreement is needed to reach a cease-fire. If the Sandinists return to their garrisons and give us the opportunity, we will finish destroying their complete economic infrastructure; we would take advantage of that opportunity."

During the news conference, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro also said that "the RN cannot accept a cease-fire if it is a surrender," stressing that "a nonnegotiated cease-fire is unacceptable."

Enrique Bermudez feels that the Sandinists have announced a cease-fire because they are trying to "prevent the approval of aid" the Reagan administration will request from Congress for the upcoming fiscal year.

Bermudez, who is known as a Commander 3-80 and claims to have "over 18,000" armed men, said that if the contra aid is not approved, "we would change our tactics" in the war against the Sandinist government.

Regarding the 1 October reopening of the newspaper *La Prensa*, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro said "one cannot exercise freedom of speech in Nicaragua without 30 journalists going into exile."

Chamorro, one of the six contra leaders and the son of the director of *La Prensa*, murdered a few months before Somoza fell, gave a list of exiled journalists, some of whom work for the rebels.

Chamorro added that the Sandinists have jailed five other independent newsmen who had remained in Managua. He added that his mother, Violeta Chamorro, will try to take advantage of the political maneuvering room that has been created in Nicaragua.

Likewise, he cautioned that in order to have freedom of the press, the Managua government must return confiscated machinery and materials.

Tiempo asked him if he would be prepared to return to Nicaragua if all exiled newsmen were allowed to do so. He replied affirmatively, but noted that, in any case, he has to receive authorization from the other members of the RN, as the top contra leadership is known.

Contra Leader Calls Radio Sandino

PA241617 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] In a strange and revealing telephone call, a counterrevolutionary leader told Radio Sandino the contras fear the cease-fire will disrupt their forces.

Aristides Sanchez, a leader of the so-called Nicaraguan Resistance, called Radio Sandino from Miami to express his view on the cease-fire decreed by the Nicaraguan Government. It is unusual—to say the least—for counterrevolutionary leaders to call Radio Sandino to voice their opinions because they have their own stations on which they speak daily from Honduras and the United States. This is especially true of the mercenary Aristides Sanchez.

It is evident that the steps taken by the revolutionary government have made the contras quite desperate and that their effort to speak on Radio Sandino is the result of the national and international impact of the revolution's measures. Sanchez said the contras reject the unilateral cease-fire because it is a maneuver.

Two hours prior to the counterrevolutionary's phone call, Elliott Abram's boss had said the same thing in Washington, which leads us to conclude that the mercenary was only repeating the lines sent down to Miami, from where he did not hesitate to call.

When we asked him his opinion of the cease-fire, Sanchez added that the strategy will be to divide the Nicaraguan troops. He also announced that: We will soon be in Nicaragua overthrowing the government. We pointed out that the National Reconciliation Commission chaired by Cardinal Obando had begun working on the cease-fire, and Sanchez said: We fully trust Cardinal Obando y Bravo. We know that any negotiations he carries out with our leaders will be good for Nicaragua. He also played down the recent surrenders of contras and reiterated that the contras will soon win. As on many occasions, he spoke of a victory that the contras have not even been able to demonstrate in photographs.

The contras' desperation over Nicaragua's fulfillment of the Esquipulas Agreements is quite evident, as it has made them try to use the opening decreed only yesterday by the Nicaraguan Government.

State Implements Fuel Saving Measures

PA251336 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Sep 87 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Fuel Saving Will Be Supervised"]

[Text] Julio Garcia, member of the Region 3 UNE [National Employees Union] regional executive committee, has told *Barricada* that each work center is taking specific measures to guarantee that the fuel-saving policy applied to vehicles assigned to revolutionary government officials is fulfilled.

Garcia said that "several economic brigades at the various work centers are actively contributing toward attaining that goal," and he added that upcoming workers assemblies will discuss the mechanisms to be used to convince the government officials who drive state vehicles of the importance of fuel saving.

The workers assemblies will also discuss the possibility of government officials' leaving state vehicles at their work places on weekends in order to follow the recommendations recently made by the Nicaraguan president, Garcia stated.

"Work centers are already making the first steps toward fuel saving, because now air conditioners are turned on at 1000 and turned off at 1600," Garcia said. He asserted that sanctions will be imposed on those officials who waste fuel, whether diesel or gas, in accordance with the rules of each institution.

Argentina

3d Infantry 'Abnormal Situation' Reported

PY280134 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0102 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (DYN)—An abnormal situation is being experienced tonight at the 3d Infantry Regiment, based in the suburb of Tablada. Officers and noncommissioned officers have decided "to voluntarily confine themselves to barracks," thus expressing their rejection of the relief of Lieutenant Colonel Dario Fernandez Maguer, the commander of the unit, who was involved in the Easter week incidents.

An Army captain, in the company of two first lieutenants, told reporters who arrived at the garrison that the situation will not change because "the commitment that there would be no sanctions after the Easter Week incidents has not been complied with."

Unscheduled Military Maneuvers Cause Alarm

PY251634 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1142 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (DYN)—Unscheduled military maneuvers early this morning caused alarm in a large area around the Campo de Mayo barracks. During the maneuvers, which were held in the Arsenal Company No 601 in Los Polvorines—where an important warehouse storing explosives and ammunition is located—loud explosions and the firing of some 300 rounds of ammunition of different calibers were heard.

The maneuvers were conducted by Army personnel who had their faces painted, who were wearing scarves, and who constantly pointed their guns at the people in an ambulance from the Los Polvorines Hospital. They also pointed their guns at two units of the Los Polvorines firemen and at two patrol cars from the Buenos Aires Province police who turned up, alarmed by the explosions and in the belief that the military unit had been attacked or an accident had occurred inside the arsenal.

Sources said that the maneuvers had not been previously announced. Army sources said that the Buenos Aires Province police were previously informed about the holding of the maneuvers.

The military sources also said that the maneuvers were scheduled for the end of the military year and that they were called "Recapture of the Guard Post."

Eduardo Galantini, a physician who went to the military unit in an ambulance from the Los Polvorines Hospital, told journalists that the Army personnel who blocked access to the military unit constantly pointed their guns at the people in the ambulance and that the commanding officer did not inform them that it was a maneuver.

Galantini also said that a Buenos Aires Province police officer, who got out of his car to investigate, was forced to remain standing against a car with his hands up and that he was not given any explanations despite the fact that he asked to be allowed to speak with an officer.

Galantini, who said that the hospital and the firemen "have always been informed beforehand about the holding of maneuvers" and that this did not happen this time, said that some 200 rounds were fired before they went to the military unit—which is very close to the hospital—and that the explosions continued for a few minutes more and then stopped.

The incident with the policemen and the firemen occurred later and a large number of local residents, who were eager to learn about the incident, crowded near the military unit.

According to reports, the maneuvers began early today when loud explosions were heard in the area. Initially this led the people to believe that a fire had affected some of the military units inside the barracks.

Many people called newspapers and radio stations to report this event and the morning daily *Clarin* even published a second edition, although it did not report what caused the episode.

The local police this morning said that personnel from Battalion No 601, in full camouflage combat gear, were deployed in the area, just like the commandos who occupied the Infantry School during Easter week and declared themselves in rebellion.

The noise caused by the artillery mobilized several units of local firemen and police, who turned up at the gates of the military unit.

This event stirred the imagination of the people living near Campo de Mayo, who linked the event to a ruling handed down by San Isidro Federal Judge Alberto Daniel Piotti who yesterday ordered strict preventive custody for former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico for involvement in the Easter week rebellion. This crime is aggravated by his military status and by the fact that weapons were displayed.

Rico is currently being detained in the "General Lemos" Combat School, which is located inside the Plaza de Mayo Barracks but some 10 km from the Arsenal Company No 601.

This morning, an Army staff source played down the importance of the episode after initially stating that it was being investigated.

The same source said that it was a scheduled military maneuver, in which smoke bombs and blank ammunition were used.

High-Ranking Military Source Cited

PY251639 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1458 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (DYN)—A high-ranking military source today admitted that "there was an oversight in reporting" to the police the planned military maneuver at an Army unit, a maneuver that caused great concern among the people living near the military unit.

The source, who asked not to be identified but who is a top-ranking officer, said that the military maneuver was held yesterday and that the "duty officer in Campo de Mayo and the officers in the neighboring units knew about it." The source said that the maneuvear was designed "to practice recapturing the guard post of the Arsenal Battalion No 601" and that this type of maneuver "is conducted normally in all military units."

After admitting the existence of "an oversight" in reporting the maneuver to the police, the source said that this oversight prompted the confusion because "the police, who were unaware of the maneuver, apparently presumed something else."

The source also said that the police officers "had been alerted by the volunteer firemen whose headquarters are near the battallion's barracks and by the people living near the unit," who "are very sensitive because of the existence of the arsenal and always fear an explosion." After recalling that "unimportant events" have occurred in that unit "sometimes," the source announced that "the Arsenal Battalion No 601 will be moved soon because the property will be sold as part of the Army's modernization and reorganization program."

Army Staff Releases Communique

PY251808 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1706 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep [date as received] (TELAM)—The office of the Army Staff has released a communique in view of press reports related to an incident that occurred early this morning on the premises of the 601st Arsenal Company, located in Los Polvorines, Buenos Aires Province.

The following is the text of the communique:

1. During the night of 24-25 September the guard unit of the aforementioned subunit carried out an exercise that involved the defense of the installations of a sector of the garrison.

2. Only a small number of men took part in the exercise and blanks were fired for a brief period of time.

3. The task of the Buenos Aires Province Police and the fire units that are located in the neighborhood must be highlighted.

4. The characteristics of the exercise were immediately clarified and there were no incidents.

Caputo Speaks on Seeking Peace Mechanism

PY252120 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1950 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (NA)—Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today stated that Argentina is ready to "seek a mechanism that will guarantee" peace in the South Atlantic. He was referring to the British counterproposal on humanitarian issues involving the Malvinas Islands conflict. He also called on creditor and debtor countries to seek "a nonclassical approach to an unprecedented problem," the foreign debt.

Speaking at the 42d UN General Assembly in New York, Caputo said: "Once its demand for territorial sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands in the South Atlantic is met, the Argentine Government could undertake an ambitious experiment of cooperation to bring great progress to the economies of the Malvinas Islands and the Patagonia region," and also to protect the area's environment.

In his 16-page speech, which was distributed here by the Foreign Ministry, Caputo again warned of the consequences of an aggravation of the Central American crisis. He reiterated the Argentine position on international problems, such as the Persian Gulf war, racism in South Africa, and the Palestinian situation, among others.

After stating that the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to dismantle short- and medium-range missiles in Europe is "the event of greatest political importance for the world in recent decades," Caputo, referring to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, recalled that Argentina has accepted the 1986 UN Resolution 41/49, which requests the two governments to begin negotiations on "all aspects of the islands' future."

Caputo emphasized: "Unfortunately, the British Government has not shared the international community's feeling, and has repeatedly rejected the idea of holding global negotiations, without excluding any of the aspects of the problem. Thus, the dispute between the two countries has not been settled thus far."

After reaffirming Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas, Caputo confirmed that Argentina is open to "dialogue, is willing to respect the interests and the lifestyle of the Malvinas Islands inhabitants, and is prepared to ensure their welfare and prosperity, and the conditions that allow them to live in peace."

In this regard, he pointed out: "My government is permanently ready to seek mechanisms that ensure peace in the region, but without modifying its claims and rights over the islands."

Caputo expressed thanks for UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's efforts to seek a solution to the Malvinas Islands issue, and said: "My government appreciates your efforts, and is convinced that the United Nations has an important role to play in the process of settling the dispute over the islands."

He also praised the assistance of the World Environment Commission, which is presided over by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, and stressed that "if the correct solutions are found, the Malvinas Islands region, which is currently an area of conflict,

could become a region where cooperation and detente generate progress and development, and where special value is placed on ecological preservation."

Caputo added: "Once Argentina's claim to its territorial rights is realized, the South Atlantic could become an extraordinary experiment in cooperation and progress, which may influence positively the economy of the Malvinas Islands and of Patagonia."

Elsewhere in his speech, Caputo recalled the problems the Latin American democratization process is facing and noted that one of the region's greatest challenges "is to solve the crisis generated by the foreign debt and the distortion of the international economic and financial system."

Caputo mentioned the structural adjustment programs carried out by Latin America, and the integration programs that are under way, and he stated that in view of these results," no one can demand any more from us."

He said: "The current economic situation cannot continue without running the risk of a serious social crisis that will affect all the progress we have made."

The minister note the commercial protectionist measures imposed by the developed countries, and the drop in prices of traditional export goods. He said: "Good sense dictates that we cannot passively wait for this situation to end."

Caputo recalled that Latin America exported goods worth $150 billion to the creditor countries. He added: The Argentine people have carried their share of responsibility regarding this problem and "we must also state that we are aware of the limited possibilities that exist for our countries, no matter how much effort we make to change, as long as the current international situation prevails."

Caputo added: "Under the current international situation created by indebtedness and trade restrictions, it will be very difficult to achieve the objectives of strengthening democracy and achieving an acceptable development level."

The minister said: "Since we are responsible for our own future, since we have decided not to accept post-mortem solidarity, we believe it is not possible to face situations that are no longer traditional and conventional with traditional and conventional tactics and tools."

UK Weekly Says Falklands War 'Almost Resumed'

PY262312 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] London, 26 Sep (TELAM-ANSA)—The London weekly *Sunday Times* has reported that Argentina and Great Britain almost resumed the war over the Malvinas Islands in August 1987.

In an exclusive report, the weekly, citing well-informed sources in London and Buenos Aires, stated that an Argentine war vessel came near to using missiles to down two British Air Force fighter-bombers.

The weekly said the two countries then reached an agreement to conceal the incident in order to prevent it from having political repercussions in Argentina.

The *Sunday Times* said the incident took place on 17 August west of the Malvinas Islands, near the boundary between the controversial 150-mile British fishing zone and territorial waters claimed by Argentina.

The commander of the Argentine cruiser gave orders to prepare to fire on the British Air Force planes, which were based on the islands. The ship had "Sea-Dart" [preceding two words in English] missiles ready to fire, the *Sunday Times* stated.

According to the weekly's reconstruction, the electronic defense system of the two planes detected the signals of the Argentine radar directed at them. The pilots of the Phantoms told their Malvinas base that the Argentines were about to open fire on them, and they were ordered to leave the area immediately. Several hours later, another air patrol flew over the zone, and the Argentine missiles were again aimed at them, according to the *Sunday Times*.

Some 72 hours after the incident, the Swiss ambassador to Argentina, who represents British interests there, submitted a protest note to the Argentine foreign relations under secretary.

Bolivia

Vice President Comments on U.S. Aid Decision

PY251350 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Vice President Julio Garrett Ayllon has suggested that the U.S. and Bolivian Congresses should coordinate their activities so as to avoid the curtailment of U.S. aid to Bolivia.

Vice President Julio Garrett, who is also president of the Bolivian Congress, has expressed his concern over this delicate issue and made this proposal as an alternative to immediately overcome the problem. He said that the United States must understand the effort Bolivia is making to eradicate drug trafficking. The only way to do this is to resume the inter-congressional meetings that were held in 1984.

Garrett had the following to say:

[Begin recording] When U.S. legislators visited Bolivia some time ago, we strived to establish a coordinated system and to establish a bi-national congressional organization.

Moreover, I remember that in 1984 Bolivian legislators visited Washington while U.S. legislators came to Bolivia with the objective of discussing ways to coordinate U.S.-Bolivian actions to eradicate drug trafficking.

I believe we must make an effort to resume these coordinating activities. I also believe that if the U.S. Congress learns what is happening in Bolivia, if it is

informed about our difficulties and limitations, U.S. legislators will change their minds about the decision they have reportedly adopted. [end recording]

In addition, Vice President Garrett Ayllon said that the struggle against drug trafficking must be carried out at the international level because only through joint action by both consumer and producer countries will we be able to achieve the desired goals.

[Begin recording] I believe that it is not only a question of replacing coca farming; there is a much more complex and delicate situation.

The question is how Bolivia will be able to replace a coca-generated economy that is the basis of an informal economic system prevailing in our country. This is a complex situation that demands an exhaustive analysis of the situation and the implementation of new international cooperation formulas. The United States must be particularly interested in establishing new cooperation formulas because it is a country interested in the struggle against drug trafficking to protect its own population. [end recording]

MIR Seeks Repudiation of Decision

PY241447 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] The Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] has requested the Bolivian Congress to repudiate U.S. aggression with regard to the U.S. Government's decision to cut by $8.7 million the aid to Bolivia to be used in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Deputy Luis Gonzalez Quintanilla has stated that the MIR believes it is proper for the Bolivian Congress to make a pronouncement on the U.S. decision. He explained that it is not a question of expressing support for the executive branch because under these circumstances it is not a matter of who is governing the country but of who is safeguarding national sovereignty.

Garrett Holds Talks With GDR Official

PY261338 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Bolivian Vice President Julio Garrett Ayllon said the foreign debt problem will not be solved by bankers or foreign ministers because it is mainly a political issue.

Garrett made these comments during a meeting with Gerhard Korth, the Latin American Department chief of the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Garrett said the relationship between Bolivia and the GDR has been established on the basis of the principle of mutual assistance in joint development programs. Garrett added that he fully supports the demands to preserve world peace and security. He said he will visit the GDR soon.

According to the Bolivian vice president, the interparliamentary ties between Bolivia and the GDR must be strengthened because there are certain problems, such as the foreign debt, that will not be solved by bankers or foreign ministers.

For his part, Mr Gerhard Korth said the GDR has placed emphasis on legislative activities and that the civilized nations must now engage in preserving world peace.

Belgium to Support Debt Renegotiation

PY270126 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Sep 87 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Andre Kempinaire, Belgium's secretary of state for development assistance, has pledged the support of his government before multinational organizations and the governments of industrialized countries for Bolivia's efforts to renegotiate its foreign debt.

The initiative, proposed during his talks with Bolivian officials, took shape in Articles 10 and 11 of the joint declaration signed by the two governments at the end of the Belgian mission's visit to Bolivia.

It says: "The Belgian official carefully considered the information and said he would transmit the Bolivian request to his government. He also expressed his government's willingness to cooperate with Bolivia to solve this problem."

The declaration was signed by Belgian Development Assistance Secretary Andre Kempinaire and Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal during a special ceremony at the Foreign Ministry. Secretary Kempinaire gave a news conference after a short speech on bilateral relations.

Article 14 of the declaration deals with the crucial Bolivian problem of a sea outlet, its economic and social consequences, and the possible effect that the postponement of an agreement on this issue could have on peace and stability in the region. [passage omitted]

Bedregal and Kempinaire reviewed bilateral relations and expressed their satisfaction. They also expressed confidence that these relations will be strengthened in the future through the establishment of other agreements. [passage omitted]

Regarding specific projects, they agreed to examine the progress of the activities conducted during the first part of the project for the improvement of navigation on the Ichilo-Mamore Rivers, and to extend the program for 6 months. The cooperation program with Cochabamba's San Simon University will continue and a project for the organization and extension of health services will be started in rural Santa Cruz Department. Some mining projects and other less expensive projects will be analyzed with an eye toward technical assistance.

It has been officially announced that these projects will be funded with 100 million Belgian francs.

Kempinaire and his entourage returned to Belgium yesterday after their 44-hour visit to La Paz.

Chilean Cancellation of Visa Protested

PY260346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0246 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Excerpts] La Paz, 25 Sep (EFE)—Jorge Alderete Gonzalez, the Interior Ministry under secretary for social defense, reported tonight that the Chilean Consulate has canceled his visa to visit Chile, where he was to participate in the first regional conference of heads of antinarcotics organizations.

Alderete today called a news conference to protest what he called an "unfriendly act by the Chilean dictatorship against the Bolivian Government." He added that Bolivia will not have a representative at the meeting of heads of antinarcotics organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean. [passage omitted]

Alderete explained that the Chilean Consulate canceled the visa it granted him a few hours earlier, after informing him that he cannot enter Chile because he was expelled from that country in 1973. [passage omitted]

Bedregal Leaves for UN, Andean Pact Meeting

PY241817 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal left yesterday afternoon for the United States to attend the 42d UN General Assembly. Bedregal stated that he will deliver a speech before the UN General Assembly on 29 September, in which he will explain the policies of the Bolivian Government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

Bedregal also said that on his way back to Bolivia, he will visit Cuenca, Ecuador, where he will attend the meeting of the Andean Pact foreign ministers. He added that at this meeting he will request the Andean Pact to fully implement the protocol amendment to achieve true sub-regional integration.

Brazil

Spokesman Says Sarney To Reshuffle Cabinet

PY252331 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Presidential Spokesman Frota Netto today announced that President Jose Sarney will shuffle his Cabinet again. The following announcement was made by Frota Netto:

[Begin recording] I believe the new political situation requires the reorganization of the government, based on loyalty and self-denial, in order to face the serious problems involved in the democratic transition, which will continue to be carried out. [end recording]

The spokesman said that during a meeting with Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, President Sarney stated that he cannot govern without the support of a majority in Congress. According to Frota Netto, Sarney also told Ulysses Guimaraes that he needs to make new agreements in support of the government.

Sarney Speaks on Need for Political Support

PY260311 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Excerpt] President Jose Sarney said today in his weekly program "Chatting By the Radio" that it is becoming difficult to govern the country without well-defined political support. The president said the lack of understanding among the political parties is depriving the government of the important support it needs to work smoothly.

[Begin Sarney recording] We are at the end of a week filled with political events, about which Brazilians are expecting the president to comment. It is precisely for this purpose that we have this program, that is, so that the people can hear what the president of the Republic has to say. I want to tell Brazilians that it is becoming very difficult to govern the country without well-defined political support. The lack of understanding within the political parties and among the political parties, both within and outside the Constituent Assembly, is depriving the government of the important support it needs to work smoothly. We must not forget that we live in a democracy and the government is the result of the sum of the efforts and determination of a majority of politicians who do not necessarily have to be members of the same political party, but who must assemble a solid and stable majority in order to make possible the rapid and precise implementation of the government's program. It is especially necessary to have a spirit of public service in order to help solve the problems of the people.

Lack of decision and stable political support are creating a climate of uncertainty for the government and the people. But we are moving ahead and my commitment to restoring democracy, to presiding over the democratic transition, becomes stronger every day. Even in view of the difficulties, we have not had any backtracking in the democratization process, and we continue to advance toward the consolidation of strong and lasting institutions. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Discusses PFL, PMDB Split

PY261536 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] New York—Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre yesterday reaffirmed PFL support for President Jose Sarney. He also said he opposes the resignation of PFL ministers. However, he said he agrees with the PFL split with the PMDB. Sodre made these statements at the Mexican mission in the UN building where he met with eight Latin American foreign ministers.

"This crisis must be solved. We have a commitment with President Jose Sarney and with the current Brazilian situation," Sodre said. "It is a difficult moment, and we

cannot make emotional decisions; they must be carefully evaluated. We must discard any emotional influence. Now is not the time to think about a general resignation. One does not resign one's duties."

When told of Education Minister Jorge Bornhaunsen's resignation, Sodre preferred not to believe it. "I hope that does not happen or that he reconsiders it. I have had a close, political relationship with him since his father's times. I hope that if he made that decision he will change his mind," the foreign minister said.

The minister stressed that he will obey the PFL decision to serve President Jose Sarney: "It is what I hope for at this moment of extreme crisis which, I hope, is temporary."

Abreu Sodre will return tonight to Brasilia. On 28 September he will host a reception for Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Finance Minister Cited

PY261554 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] New York—Finance Minister Bresser Pereira said yesterday that the PFL decision to sever the democratic alliance will not affect the new stage of negotiations regarding the Brazilian foreign debt which officially begin in Washington today. According to Bresser, the foreign debt is "an issue that goes beyond party differences" and support of the government position is not restricted to a single party.

The debt is a national problem, Bresser said.

Bresser tried to minimize the dimension of the crisis between the PFL and the PMDB. He said he believed that a solution to the internal frictions within the democratic alliance will be found soon. "I do not think the crisis will last," he said. Bresser made these statements at the end of a meeting with the Mexican and Argentine finance ministers held in the afternoon.

No Agreement Reached on Debt Renegotiation

PY270217 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Sep 87 p 1

[By Moises Rabinovici]

[Text] Washington—No agreement was reached and talks were suspended after a meeting of more than 7 hours between representatives of the Brazilian Government, headed by Finance Minister Bresser Pereira, and a committee of Brazil's creditor banks. The banks deemed the Brazilian proposal "incomplete." The two parties have arranged another meeting for 2 October. It became obvious that the Brazilian proposal had been rejected when the meeting lasted longer than the scheduled "2 hours." One of the representatives, upon leaving the meeting at the half-way point, stated: "A lot of discussion is going on."

Official Calls For More Trade With USSR

PY260255 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Now is the time to expand commercial relations between Brazil and the Soviet Union, Benedito Pires de Almeida, chief of the FIESP [Federation of Industries of the State of Sao Paulo] Foreign Trade Department, said today on the eve of the arrival of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Brazil. The Soviet foreign minister will arrive in Rio de Janeiro tomorrow [26 September] and will begin his official visit in Brasilia on Monday [28 September].

Piris de Almeida recalled that the domestic market is now oversupplied because of the internal slump. He affirmed that the country is consequently in a position to expand exports of steel products, instant coffee, and other items and to buy other products.

Last year, exports to the Soviet Union totaled 265,721,000 cruzados, and imports totaled only 44,812,000 cruzados.

Bomb Explodes in Rio Train Station Restroom

PY261921 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1547 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Sep (TELAM)—Rio de Janeiro State officials today confirmed that 11 people were injured by the explosion of a home-made bomb at a railroad station in Rio de Janeiro last night.

The bomb went off last night at a restroom in the "Engenho de Dentro" railroad station, in a suburb in northern Rio de Janeiro. Several people waiting for a train on one of the platforms were injured. Ten more people, among them a 3-month-old baby boy, were hit with shrapnel.

A cleaning woman was hospitalized, in serious condition.

Chile

Policeman Shoots, Wounds University Student

PY251532 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Santiago, 25 Sep (TELAM/ANSA)—There are several versions regarding the incident in which Maria Paz Santibanez, a student at the University of Chile, was shot last night by a policeman in downtown Santiago, when university students were demonstrating against Jose Luis Federici, whom the government has named as rector of the University.

According to a Carabineros (uniformed police) communique, a member of its force, who was not identified, was attacked, and he accidentally wounded the student during the melee.

University student leaders, however, have charged that the policeman, completely out of control, shot the girl, who studies piano, at pointblank range, without any

provocation on her part, in the Arts College of the University of Chile.

But a version closer to the truth is given by Oscar Rojas, a fifth-year student, who gave the girl first aid.

According to him, the university students were demonstrating against Federici, and the demonstration was intended to have a carnival atmosphere. The students apparently surrounded the policemen, who is a member of the Traffic Division, and taunted him. It is also possible that the students manhandled the policeman.

Government Issues Communique

PY260001 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 87

[By Eliana Enriquez from Government Palace]

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez, reading a public declaration on the incidents that occurred yesterday afternoon in downtown Santiago, has said: The government will always defend the forces of order who are complying with their duty, and will continue to protect the citizens' tranquillity by ensuring that violent acts like the recent ones do not become common.

The note stated that the authorities will take all steps necessary to find the culprits. The declaration, which was read by the interior minister, pointed out that a small number of people destroyed public and private property and attacked a Carabineros traffic officer, forcing him to use his pistol. As a result, a female demonstrator was accidentally wounded. The note also stated that to attack a policeman on duty is an extremely reproachable deed, to which the authorities cannot close their eyes.

The government note said the incident was a consequence of the rash attitude of certain people who have confused their activity as members of a university community with political and terrorist activism.

It also said these acts affect the tranquillity of the people and deserve vigorous rejection.

The note said the yearnings of those concerned with the proper functioning of the University of Chile are not similar to those of the people who carried out these violent acts yesterday. What is being sought at the University of Chile is to achieve understanding and cooperation among its officials and professors, and this is being achieved gradually. Chaos and vandalism have nothing in common with a real university spirit.

The interior minister read this public declaration after a meeting with Orlando Poblete, the minister secretary general of government, and other officials. During the meeting, they analyzed the riots that occurred yesterday in downtown Santiago.

Carabineros Enter School

PY250336 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] There have been incidents at the Blas Canas Institute. Carabineros entered the school while repressing a peaceful demonstration in solidarity with young Maria Paz Santibanez [student wounded in 24 September rioting]. Carabineros special forces personnel entered the school, detained 20 students, and injured others.

Professors Association President Orlando Silva reported:

[Begin Silva recording] A detachment of more than 20 Carabineros entered the school, raiding the offices and breaking (windows), in search of some students who were shouting. [passage omitted] Some six students entered the professors lounge, followed by approximately seven Carabineros. They [the Carabineros] started to punch and kick a student who, according to a nurse's report, suffered a fractured skull and a cut eyebrow. The student asked for mercy, but the Carabineros continued to kick him. [end recording]

Nor, said Orlando Silva, did the Carabineros respect the professors, who (?were surprised at) the violent action of the policemen. Orlando Silva said this was the first time a Carabineros detachment had entered the school without having been called by school authorities. He also said that he, too, was hit as he tried to calm the policemen. [passage omitted]

Demonstrations, Detentions Continue

PA260300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0142 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Santiago, 25 Sep (AFP)—Some 30 Chilean students were detained in Santiago today during the second day of incidents between university students and Carabineros, during which a young female student was shot in the head.

Using tear gas, other toxic gases, and water cannons, police in downtown Santiago repressed hundreds of young people who were protesting the wounding of music student Maria Paz Santibanez, who is in critical condition after being shot by police.

The Carabineros stormed Instituto Superior Blas Canas, wounding student Jose Roberto Lima in the face with the butt of a rifle. Rector Ivan Navarro pointed out: "The Carabineros entered by force and detained nine students."

Other disturbances occurred in front of the University of Chile, located in the center of Santiago near the presidential palace, where the police detained dozens of demonstrators.

There were also disturbances near the Catholic and Santiago Universities, where students confronted police in the midst of a cloud of toxic gas.

The police reported that during the confrontation, three criminals set fire to a bus in La Alameda in the center of the capital.